



McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

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**EXHIBIT C
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On the cover: Representation of a fullerene molecule with a noble gas atom trapped inside. At the Permian-Triassic sedimentary boundary the noble gases helium and argon have been found trapped inside fullerenes. They exhibit isotope ratios quite similar to those found in meteorites, suggesting that a fireball meteorite or asteroid exploded when it hit the Earth, causing major changes in the environment. (Image copyright © Dr. Luann Becker. Reproduced with permission.)

Over the six editions of the Dictionary, material has been drawn from the following references: G. M. Garrity et al., *Taxonomic Outline of the Prokaryotes*, Release 2, Springer-Verlag, January 2002; D. W. Linzey, *Vertebrate Biology*, McGraw-Hill, 2001; J. A. Pechenik, *Biology of the Invertebrates*, 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2000; U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Communication-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodesic Terms, Department of Defense, 1967; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; *Glossary of Strato Terminology*, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms*, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms*, Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology*, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission.

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megasporephyll [BOT] A leaf bearing megasporangia. { 'meg-ə'spōr-ə,fil }

megass See bagasse. { 'meg,as }

megatectonics [GEOL] The tectonics of the very large structural features of the earth. { 'meg-ə,tek'tān-iks }

megathermophyte [ECOL] A plant that requires great heat and abundant moisture for normal growth. Also known as macrothermophyte. { 'meg-ə'thər-mə,fit }

Megathyminiæ [INV ZOO] The giant skippers, a subfamily of lepidopteran insects in the family Hesperidae. { 'meg-ə-thə'mi-ə,nē }

megaton [PHYS] The energy released by 1,000,000 metric tons of chemical high explosive calculated at a rate of 1000 calories per gram, or a total of 4.18×10^{15} joules; used principally in expressing the energy released by a nuclear bomb. Abbreviated MT. { 'meg-ə,tən }

megaton weapon [ORD] A nuclear fission or fusion bomb capable of exploding with megaton energy. { 'meg-ə,tən 'wep-ən }

megatron See disk-seal tube. { 'meg-ə,trän }

megavolt [ELEC] A unit of potential difference or emf (electromotive force), equal to 1,000,000 volts. Abbreviated MV. { 'meg-ə,völt }

megawatt [MECH] A unit of power, equal to 1,000,000 watts. Abbreviated MW. { 'meg-ə,wät }

megawatt-day per ton [NUCLEO] A unit used for expressing the burnup of fuel in a reactor; specifically, the number of megawatt-days of heat output per metric ton of fuel in the reactor. { 'meg-ə,wät 'dā pər 'tən }

megawatt electric [NUCLEO] Unit of the electric power of a nuclear reactor, as opposed to thermal power. Abbreviated MW(E). { 'meg-ə,wät i'lek-trik }

megawatt thermal [NUCLEO] Unit of the thermal power of a nuclear reactor, as opposed to electric power. Abbreviated MW(Th). { 'meg-ə,wät 'thər-məl }

megawatt year of electricity [ELEC] A unit of electric energy, equal to the energy from a power of 1,000,000 watts over a period of 1 tropical year, or to 3.1557×10^{13} joules. Abbreviated MWYE. { 'meg-ə,wät 'yir əv i'lek'tris-əd-ē }

meglumine [PHARM] See N-methyl glucamine. { 'me-glə,mīn }

megohm [ELEC] A unit of resistance, equal to 1,000,000 ohms. { 'me,gōm }

megohmmeter [ELEC] An instrument which is used for measuring the high resistance of electrical materials of the order of 20,000 megohms at 1000 volts; one direct-reading type employs a permanent magnet and a moving coil. { 'me,gōm,mēd-ər }

Mehlis' gland [INV ZOO] One of the large unicellular glands around the ootype of flatworms. { 'mä-ləs ,gland }

Meibomian cyst See chalazion. { mī'bō-mē-ən 'sist }

Meibomian gland See tarsal gland. { mī'bō-mē-ən 'gland }

meibomianitis [MED] Inflammation of the tarsal glands. { mī'bō-mē-ə'nīd-əs }

Meig's syndrome [MED] A complex of symptoms associated with ovarian fibroma including abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural and peritoneal cavities. { 'megz ,sīn,drōm }

Meijer transform [MATH] The Meijer transform of a function $f(x)$ is the function $F(y)$ defined as the integral from 0 to ∞ of $\sqrt{xy} K_n(xy) f(x) dx$, where K_n is a modified Bessel function. { 'mä-ər ,tranz,fōrm }

Meinertellidae [INV ZOO] A family of wingless insects belonging to the Microcoryphia. { mī-när'tel-ə,dē }

Meinzer unit See permeability coefficient. { 'mīnt-sər ,yū-nət }

meiocyte [CELL MOL] A cell undergoing meiotic division. { 'mī-ə,sīt }

meiofauna [ECOL] Small benthic animals ranging in size between macrofauna and microfauna; includes interstitial animals. { mī-ə'fōn-ə }

meioflora [ECOL] Small benthic plants ranging in size between macroflora and microflora; includes interstitial plants. { mī-ə'flōr-ə }

meionite [MINERAL] $3\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$ A scapolite mineral composed of calcium aluminosilicate and calcium carbonate; it is isomorphous with marialite. { 'mī-ə,nīt }

meiosis [CELL MOL] A type of cell division occurring in